



price 5 cents

"The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper"

# Common Sense

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

VOL. IV, NO. 128

Post Office, Union, New Jersey, U. S. A.  
Entered as Second Class Matter.

UNION, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A., DECEMBER 15, 1950

FIVE CENTS

"All the News  
Kept Out of Print"

## SMEAR-BUND RESCUES ANNA M. ROSENBERG CHARACTER ASSASSINS ACT TO INSURE CONFIRMATION ADOPT BLACKMAIL TACTICS TO WHITEWASH SENATE INVESTIGATION Patriotic witnesses maliciously terrorized by pitiless publicity as warning of similar treatment to volunteer witnesses.

Freedman has never made any "accusations" against Anna M. Rosenberg and consequently was never in the position to make any "retractions." Fulton Lewis Jr. is responsible for the publicity linking the name of Anna M. Rosenberg with membership in the communist John Reed Club and the Communist Party. Neither Dr. Matthews, nor Ralph DeSola, and certainly not Freedman who knew nothing about an Anna M. Rosenberg except what he had read in the press and in public records, at any time at all had even intimated that Anna M. Rosenberg had ever been a member of the communist John Reed Club or the Communist Party. Anna M. M. Rosenberg can thank Fulton Lewis Jr. for all the unpleasantness she has experienced recently. Freedman is the victim of "mistaken identity" in this situation even more so than Anna M. Rosenberg.

Fulton Lewis Jr. sneaked one of his "informers" into the home of Freedman in the late night of December 5, 1950 in the company of Senator McCarthy's investigator with a letter of introduction from Gerald L. K. Smith. Senator McCarthy's investigator arrived at Freedman's home late that night and introduced himself to Freedman orally without presenting Gerald L. K. Smith's letter to Freedman. Senator McCarthy's investigator introduced Freedman to the man who accompanied him. The Fulton Lewis Jr. "informer" came into Freedman's living-room and took a seat beside the Senator McCarthy investigator. The Fulton Lewis Jr. "informer" resorted to every trick to build up Freedman's impression that he was also an investigator sent by the Senate Armed Services Committee to New York to interview Freedman.

Senator McCarthy's investigator stated to Freedman "we would like to know what you know about Anna M. Rosenberg" or words to that effect. Freedman told him everything he knew which was not much. Freedman did have photostatic copies of the affidavit which DeSola had prepared that day for the Senate Armed Service Committee. Senator McCarthy's investigator asked if he might keep a copy of DeSola's affidavit for himself and the Fulton Lewis Jr. "informer" made the same request. Freedman gave his consent believing both men represented the Senate Armed Services Committee. Freedman also gave them his personal visiting card with an inscription on it introducing them to DeSola for what Freedman believed them to be at that time namely two Senate investigators.

Fulton Lewis Jr. went on the air on the evening of December 6, 1950 and broadcast the contents of the DeSola affidavit. Fulton Lewis Jr. was guilty of many inaccuracies in that broadcast. He stated that "My own assistant, Mr. Ed-

ward Neler, went to New York last night with an investigator for Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, talked with Mr. DeSola at considerable length. They obtained from Mr. DeSola an affidavit sworn to before a notary public which begins as follows" and then Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr. went on to reveal over the radio the contents of the confidential affidavit prepared by DeSola for the Senate Armed Services Committee, and obtained for Fulton Lewis Jr. by his "informer" by misrepresentation and deception.

Fulton Lewis Jr. however mistated the facts. His "informer" interviewed Freedman and not DeSola on the night of December 5, 1950. Furthermore his "informer" did not obtain a copy of the affidavit from DeSola because he had no copy to give him. His "informer" obtained his copy of the DeSola affidavit from Freedman in the living-room of his home and in the presence of Freedman's wife at the time Senator McCarthy's investigator obtained his copy of DeSola's affidavit from Freedman.

If Fulton Lewis Jr. had not broadcast this confidential document on the air that night the scandal and heartaches for everybody concerned would never have occurred. But what do radio commentators care about heartaches as long as it is not their heart. Disciplinary action should be taken by Senator McCarthy against Fulton Lewis Jr. for the illegal and unauthorized use of Senator McCarthy's authority by Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "informer." Is there nothing sacred to a radio commentator except a punch in the nose? Senator McCarthy knows that answer!

Freedman's reward for his patriotic interest in this affair is a mockery of justice. Freedman rightly believed that it was the duty of every loyal, patriotic American to call the attention of the authorities to any matter which concerned the security of the nation, even if it involved his own brothers. The radio broadcasting stations are constantly blaring appeals to citizens to rush to the nearest FBI office with any clue bearing upon the nation's security. Freedman was motivated by that appeal and his common sense. The nation was only recently shocked by the cases of Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, William Remington, Michael Lee, the Amerasia case and others too numerous to mention here.

The smear-bund is well aware of the fact that Anna M. Rosenberg was never accused of being either a member of the communist John Reed Club or a member of the Communist Party. Neither Dr. J. B. Matthews, nor Ralph DeSola, nor Benjamin H. Freedman accused Anna M. Rosenberg of anything. Inspired by the most patriotic motives they called the attention of the members of Congress in a most correct man-

ner to the contents of the reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities and/or other documentary data, and to personal recollections relating to the affiliations and activities of an Anna Rosenberg or an Anna M. Rosenberg between the years 1917 and 1945.

The smear-bund screamed to high Heaven that Anna M. Rosenberg was never a member of the John Reed Club nor a member of the Communist Party. They went to great lengths to establish that Anna M. Rosenberg was innocent of charges which had never been made against her. The smear-bund made great capital of the fact that Anna M. Rosenberg was not guilty of accusations which had never had been levelled against her. The smear-bund made a martyr of Anna M. Rosenberg in the eyes of the public. The smear-bund sought to elevate Anna M. Rosenberg to the level of a New Deal-Fair Deal "Joan of Arc" at any cost to them.

Freedman is a retired business man. He is more interested in giving his time and spending his money for defense of his country against Marxism (communism) than he is in accumulating more money and seeking entertainment in his spare time. Freedman is not a wealthy man in the sense in which that term is now used. Freedman is making substantial sacrifices other than the money he has been spending. Since Freedman engaged in the task of opening the eyes of his fellow Americans to the perils of Marxism (communism) he has been the target of the most vicious smear-campaign ever conducted against a human being in the history of this nation.

Freedman made occassional visits to Washington to exchange views with members of Congress on our big international problems. Freedman planned a trip to Washington upon the return of Congress on November 27th, after the recess taken for the elections. Freedman visited Washington on Friday, December 1, 1950. On that day he had occasion to visit several members of Congress to talk over the situation in Korea.

In the course of his conversations with the members of Congress on Dec. 1, 1950 Freedman made reference to the Senate Armed Services Committee's unanimous approval of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense on November 29, 1950 at a meeting presided over by Senator Millard Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. These members of Congress were not aware of that confirmation and seemed rather surprised.

Further inquiry by members of Congress elicited the information that the representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and AMVETS did not know of that con-  
(Continued on following page)

firmation. Freedman returned to New York on the afternoon train. Freedman made no charges whatsoever against Anna M. Rosenberg on that visit to Washington or at any time since that visit.

On the afternoon the next day, Saturday, December 2, 1950 Freedman telephoned to Dr. J. B. Matthews at his home in New York City. In view of the sentiment expressed in Washington based upon references to an Anna Rosenberg and an Anna M. Rosenberg in the Un-American Activities Committee reports Freedman believed that it was in the interest of national security to have a talk with Dr. Matthews. Dr. Matthews is regarded as the greatest authority in this country on communists, the Communist Party, and communist organizations. Dr. Matthews was the Research Director for the Un-American Activities Committee during the years it investigated communist activities. He is a famous man.

Freedman asked Dr. Matthews if he knew of any affiliation of Anna M. Rosenberg which might disqualify her for the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. Dr. Matthews promptly presented Freedman with a copy of a nine page memorandum about Anna M. Rosenberg which he had prepared and sent to each member of the Senate. Freedman turned this memorandum over to the Senate Armed Services Committee during his hearing on December 11, 1950. That memorandum did not endorse or recommend Anna M. Rosenberg's confirmation in her new position.

During the visit by Freedman to Dr. Matthews on Saturday, December 2, 1950 Freedman was told by Dr. Matthews of an FBI file on Anna M. Rosenberg which would disclose unfavorable information bearing upon her qualifications to fill the position as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Freedman learned of the existence of such a file only from Dr. Matthews. The FBI file on Anna M. Rosenberg was obtained subsequently by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Dr. Matthews asked Freedman to keep his name out of the matter if he could do so. Dr. Matthews is a private investigator and publicity is not desirable in that field. Freedman attempted to comply with Dr. Matthews request. Freedman was requested on the spot in Washington by members of Congress on December 4, 1950 to make a written memorandum of his conversations with Dr. Matthews and Ralph DeSola.

Dr. Matthews became very angry upon learning of the memorandum requested by members of Congress. Freedman wrote a very meek and humble letter of apology to Dr. Matthews explaining his regret that he had been unable to keep Dr. Matthews name out of the matter. That letter of apology to Dr. Matthews has now been interpreted by the smear-bund as a "retraction" by Freedman of his "accusations against Mrs. Rosenberg."

A very reliable source put Freedman in contact with DeSola. DeSola told Freedman his story. Freedman repeated DeSola's story to members of Congress. They requested a statement from DeSola. DeSola gave that statement to Freedman to deliver to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Freedman did so as the messenger boy for Congress. Freedman took the statement of DeSola to Washington. In the meantime the "informer" from Fulton Lewis Jr.'s organization had injected himself into the picture.

After the broadcast by Fulton Lewis Jr. there was nothing else the Senate Armed Services Committee could do except to reopen their confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg. If Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "informer" had not purloined a copy of DeSola's affidavit and given it nation-wide publicity the matter would have been quietly investigated by the Senate Armed Services Committee and acted upon according to their best judgment. The DeSola matter might have thus died aborning. But certainly it was the Senate Armed Services Committee which should have made that decision, not Fulton Lewis Jr.

Freedman reprimanded Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "informer" for his wrongful conduct. Fulton Lewis Jr. thereupon proceeded to smear Freedman on his next broadcast to discredit him before Freedman could expose the truth about this situation. Fulton Lewis Jr. broadcast to his 18,000,000 listeners on his December 12th broadcast that Freedman was a "violent anti-Semite" and made other equally untrue statements about Freedman. Was Fulton Lewis Jr. ordered by the smear-bund to discredit Freedman in the eyes of the American public?

Freedman did not go out and hunt for DeSola. Freedman's lawyer was dining at his home on the evening of December 2nd, 1950. Freedman mentioned to his lawyer the interesting visit Freedman had made that afternoon to Dr. Matthews. Freedman's lawyer informed Freedman that he had a possible source of information concerning Anna M. Rosenberg. Freedman's lawyer telephoned to several men of importance. Freedman's lawyer was given the name of De-

Sola as a person who might have some knowledge concerning Anna M. Rosenberg. Freedman's lawyer arranged to have DeSola telephone to Freedman. Pursuant to a telephone conversation with DeSola Freedman met him and heard his story. When members of Congress heard DeSola's story from Freedman they requested the story from DeSola in the form of an affidavit. DeSola prepared the affidavit voluntarily and without any assistance.

The smear-bund have attempted to whitewash Anna M. Rosenberg by creating a "red herring" issue. The smear-bund seeks to make it appear that the only issue involved in the confirmation of Mrs. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense is whether or not she ever attended any meetings of one of the many John Reed Clubs. The smear-bund wishes to concentrate the entire issue of the advisability of confirming Mrs. Rosenberg in her present position on the question of did she or did she not attend meetings of one of the John Reed Clubs over twenty years ago. But that single fact is not the issue at all. The issue here is the question of the affiliations and activities of Anna M. Rosenberg since she engaged in business for herself as a labor-relations consultant in 1924 or thereabouts. The American people have a right to learn the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This is no time to draw "red herrings" across an issue.

The smear-bund have used their heaviest artillery to convince the public that there has been "an attack upon Anna M. Rosenberg" as part of "an anti-Semitic conspiracy." But it is the smear-bund which drags the religious issue into the situation. It is un-American, non-American, and anti-American to oppose or to approve any candidate for office upon the basis of their religious affiliations. Raising that issue in this matter appears to be a smoke-screen of the smear-bund and clouds the real issues involved in the confirmation of Mrs. Rosenberg.

Freedman is virtually crucified twenty-four hours of the day and three-hundred and sixty-five days of the year by the smear-bund but not for the interest he exhibited in the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. He is the victim of every conceivable sort of torture within the limits of the law, and sometimes beyond the limits of the law because he opened his mouth to tell the American people what he had learned about the Palestine situation. On the Palestine question Freedman was a follower of Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau Sr., Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Lessing Rosenwald. They did not fear to tell the truth.

Jacob H. Schiff publicly stated, "I cannot for a moment concede that one can be at the same time a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement." Henry Morgenthau Sr. publicly stated, "Zionism . . . is a betrayal . . . an Eastern proposal fathered in this country by American Jews . . . I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist, I am an American." Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the owner of the New York Times expressed the same sentiment. Lessing Rosenwald expresses himself on the subject of Zionism on behalf of over 30,000 other Judaic Americans to the point where he has been labelled the "Jewish Gerald L. K. Smith" by his Zionist co-religionists. Zionism is at the root of all the antagonism displayed in the Anna M. Rosenberg appointment.

Freedman has not been popular with the Zionists since he expressed his opinion in 1945 on the Palestine question. The smear-bund since that time has persecuted Freedman beyond the power of description. The Zionists have ordered the smear-bund to destroy the faith of Americans in Freedman. The Zionists do not want the American public to learn what Freedman can teach them. They dog his steps day and night and watch for an opportunity to smear him to the American people. Other victims of the smear-bund in all walks of life will sympathize with Freedman. But the man who has not been the target for the smear-bund cannot imagine the lengths to which they will go to silence a person who seeks to alert the American people.

Freedman never stated that he is "disgusted with the "accusations against Mrs. Rosenberg." Freedman did express "disgust" but it was "disgust" for the failure of the Senate Armed Services Committee to interest themselves in the suit-case which he had with him at the hearings which was filled with data concerning the affiliations and activities of Anna M. Rosenberg from the time of her arrival in this country in 1912 down to the year 1948. That was the "disgust" expressed by Freedman in connection with the Anna M. Rosenberg affair. Freedman knew of no "accusations" against Mrs. Rosenberg about which to feel "disgusted." Freedman knew that hearing were to be held as was customary to inquire into the past affiliations and activities of the future Assistant Secretary of Defense.

For three days Freedman carried a suit-case around Washington filled with papers, records, and documents relating to affiliations and activities of an Anna M. Rosenberg from 1912 to 1948. Freedman was in the hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee for 3½ hours with that suit-case opened on the table before him. During that entire time Freedman was not asked to submit the data which he had there on the table before him. He could not offer it!

Freedman was asked however whether he was "anti-Jewish." Freedman was asked to explain where he went when he wished to "worship." Freedman was asked whether he was the Freedman referred to in newspaper articles who had "cabled his respects to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem." Freedman was asked whether he was the man referred to in newspaper articles as the Freedman interested in the manufacture of machine guns in Pakistan for the Arabs in Palestine. Freedman was obliged to defend himself against charges made in newspaper articles introduced into the record at the hearing which had been inserted in the newspapers by groups identified by the Un-American Activities Committee as the "legal branch" of the Communist Party, to establish his "credibility." Freedman was not treated like a loyal patriot who was solely interested in preventing another Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Michael Lee or a development similar to the Amerasia case.

As usual, and as was to be expected, the smear-bund immediately dragged the "anti-Semitism" issue into the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings. The smear-bund pulled the throttle wide open on the "anti-Semitic" aspect of hearings to confirm an Assistant Secretary of Defense in the greatest crisis this nation ever faced. Congressman John Rankin and Gerald L. K. Smith were accused of being behind the "charges" against Anna M. Rosenberg. And of course they were smeared good and plenty as "anti-Semitics."

The smear-bund attempted to put the hush-hush on the Senate Armed Services Committee hearing by implying that it was a move inspired by "anti-Semites." Freedman's name was linked to Congressman John Rankin's and to Gerald L. K. Smith's to establish the basis for calling the hearings an "anti-Semitic" conspiracy against Anna M. Rosenberg.

The smear-bund did exactly the same thing when the Garson brothers were accused of bribing Congressman Jack May during World War II. The smear-bund attempted to make "anti-Semitism" the issue in the Garson brothers-Congressman May affair. They were all found guilty and sentenced to serve a prison sentence which they did after appealing their case to the highest courts.

It is a libel against all Christian Americans, and against many Judaic Americans, to accuse them of an antipathy against any human being solely on account of his or her religious belief. The smear-bund cry of "anti-Semitism" in the past has been able to silence many charges temporarily and others permanently against many of their "sacred-cows."

The basis for the antipathy which the smear-bund characterizes as "anti-Semitism" is due to the fact that counterfeit Americans guilty of un-American attitudes and activities identify themselves incorrectly as "Jews," and their attitudes and activities incorrectly as "Jewish." One thing is certain beyond the question of a doubt. "Anti-Semitism" played no part in the Anna M. Rosenberg affair. Mrs. Rosenberg, DeSola and Freedman all have the same religious background.

Anna M. Rosenberg has stated that there was another Anna Rosenberg. We are fortunate in being able to quote here from the Official Record printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. On page 10 of the hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950 before which Anna M. Rosenberg testified, the following is a quotation;

MRS. ROSENBERG . . . The person who was cited was an Anna Rosenberg, not Anna M. Rosenberg, and the Dies committee report said that anyone who belongs to these clubs must be a writer. It was another Anna Rosenberg.

THE CHAIRMAN . . . I mean, did they actually locate and identify the other Anna Rosenberg?

MRS. ROSENBERG . . . I believe they did. She was a writer.

THE CHAIRMAN . . . Is that shown in the record of the Dies committee?

MRS. ROSENBERG . . . I believe so.

THE CHAIRMAN . . . I mean, was her identity proven beyond doubt as being a

distinct separate entity from yours?

MRS. ROSENBERG . . . I am quite sure it was as far as the gentlemen who were there at the time of that hearing."

In view of the foregoing it does not seem necessary for Freedman to put up "\$10,000 reward" to locate the "other" Anna Rosenberg, or to "take full page newspaper announcements" advertising for the "other" Anna Rosenberg to come forward and clear up this confused situation. What about the Dies committee records and the FBI? Everybody should pitch in to clear the name of any innocent person. Why make Freedman the goat? Is there an Anna Rosenberg and an Anna M. Rosenberg? Let's have a look at her. Let the FBI get busy!

On page 11 of the hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950 when Anna M. Rosenberg testified, she denied that she had been a member of the Consumers National Federation. But there does not appear anywhere on any record claims Anna M. Rosenberg was ever charged with being a member of the Consumers National Federation. Membership in that organization involves a great many implications which are not pleasant!

Earl Browder, when he was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in September 1939 identified the Consumers National Federation as a "transmission belt." A "transmission belt," according to the Un-American Activities Committee report, is "an organization through which the Communist Party extends its influence and ideology to groups which are broader than the party itself."

On page 660 of the Appendix-Part IX, of the report of the Un-American Activities Committee the name of an "Anna M. Rosenberg" appears as one of the signers of "Individual Sponsors" of the Consumers National Federation meeting of "The People vs. H.C.L." Anna M. Rosenberg should look and see if that is her "sponsorship" and who some of the other signers were. It may be another "mistaken identity."

At the hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950 before which Anna M. Rosenberg testified Senator Cain evidently confused Anna M. Rosenberg. Anna M. Rosenberg volunteered the information that she does not recall having contributed an "article" to Social Work Today. The "contribution" Anna M. Rosenberg had in mind was an "article" written by her. There is no reference in the report of the Un-American Activities Committee that an "article" was ever "contributed" to Social Work Today by Anna M. Rosenberg.

In the report of the Un-American Activities Committee on page 856 of Appendix-Part IX appears the following, "The official organ of the International Workers Order publicizes in its issues the numerous front organizations set up by the Communist Party;" and then lists twenty-six fronts which include, "Social Work Today (ibid., p. 29)."

On page 1788 of the Appendix-Part IX, of the report of the Un-American Activities Committee appears an exhibit from Social Work Today of Feb. 1942, pp. 51-54, which reads, "Social Work Today Cooperators—1941. These men and women have made it possible for Social Work Today to strengthen and prepare itself for the supreme test of today," and on page 1792 lists the name of an "Anna M. Rosenberg" under the "cooperators" in New York State.

On page 1782 of the same Appendix-Part IX, appears an exhibit from Social Work Today, Jan. 1941, pp. 16-18, which reads as follows, "Social Work Today Cooperators, 1940," and on page 1786 appears the name of an "Anna M. Rosenberg" as a cash "contributor" among the "New York City contributors." This sum is evidently the "contribution" which was mistaken for a written "article" by Mrs. Rosenberg.

On page 2056 of the Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX, of the Un-American Activities Committee Report on Communist-Front Organizations, the name of an "Anna M. Rosenberg" listed in that Index is referred to in the following manner:

"Anna M. Rosenberg . . . 660, 939, 1786, 1792."

References to these pages show that an "Anna Rosenberg" signed a protest of the John Reed Club which was published in the New York Times, and that an "Anna M. Rosenberg" on three occasions had certain affiliations with the Consumers National Federation and Social Work Today. All four instances are referred to in the index under the name "Anna M. Rosenberg."

At no time did Freedman, or anyone to his knowledge, accuse Anna M. Rosenberg of being the "Anna Rosenberg" referred to in connection with the official record of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Freedman expressed himself in writing as follows, "Mrs. Rosenberg, if you are

the victim of mistaken identity all you need to do is speak up."

That hardly sounds like an "accusation" Every reliable source of information on the subject consulted by Freedman stated to him that a doubt always existed regarding the identity of the "Anna Rosenberg" listed in spite of her exact listing in the Cumulative Index under the name of "Anna M. Rosenberg."

Reference is made to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg in the New Yorker Magazine of September 15, 1945. The writer of the article on page 20 in that issue states that he had an interview with Mrs. Rosenberg and that he, "learned that her office hired ten thousand people for the Manhattan District, or atom-bomb, project." The atom-bomb project was so top-secret that Mrs. Rosenberg is quoted by him as saying, "I never knew what it was all about myself."

The disclosures which have appeared in the newspapers recently indicate that Mrs. Rosenberg's office did not do such a good job in screening communists out of that project. If her office had been more successful then this country would not now be living in fear of an atom-bomb blitz at any moment by the Soviet Union. Better luck this time, if it is again just going to be a matter of luck.

In the same September 15, 1950 issue of the New Yorker magazine on page 21, the writer of the article who interviewed Mrs. Rosenberg states that as he, "started out she said that one of her last manpower preoccupations had been what to do about the ADJUSTMENT of returning service men." The writer of the article goes on to relate that, "she had become highly agitated about it at a recent staff meeting." He then quotes Mrs. Rosenberg as having said to him, "When they cleared out of my office I went down the hall to see somebody and overheard one of my staff saying, 'You know, I think the boss is suffering from combat fatigue. I hope she'll be able to make an ADJUSTMENT.'" (emphasis supplied) The writer of the article then reports Mrs. Rosenberg as having replied, "She thinks she will be." How does Mrs. Rosenberg feel today about "reindoctrination" of the veterans returning from Korea?

In the April 23, 1938 issue of the New Yorker Magazine there is a "Profile" of Anna M. Rosenberg. This "Profile" of Anna M. Rosenberg covers the complete or the greater part of pages 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The author commences the "Profile" by announcing that he is an "admirer" of Mrs. Rosenberg and that he visited her offices with a stenographer in order to "preserve for posterity a likeness of this animated lady."

The name of the author of the "Profile" of Mrs. Rosenberg is printed at the end of the article. The author's name appears as "Richard O. Boyer." In the Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX, of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee Report, on page 1826 there appears the name "Richard O. Boyer" and reference is made after his name to pages 744, 749, 1242, 1350, 1352, 1453, and 1459. If that is the same "Richard O. Boyer" who calls himself an "admirer" of Mrs. Rosenberg it would be interesting to learn if the "admiration" was mutual.

Richard O. Boyer makes many interesting statements about Mrs. Rosenberg in his "Profile" about her. In view of the interest of the public in the political affiliations and activities of Mrs. Rosenberg prior to her present appointment no harm can possibly come to Mrs. Rosenberg by printing a few quotations from the "Profile" written by an "admirer" and published by the New Yorker Magazine which can hardly be accused of being "anti-Semitic." The following are several quotations;

"A department-store owner may be reluctant to call Sidney Hillman but is not reluctant to call Anna Rosenberg, one of Hillman's best friends. A Democratic politician who campaigned for Mahoney may have a message for the American Labor Party, and Anna, who worked with the Party in the last campaign, is virtually always the channel."

In the Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX, of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee Report, on page 1932, appears the name "Sidney Hillman," and after the name "Sidney Hillman" appear references to pages 261-264, 340, 349, 384, 461 f., 481, 672, f., 679, 683, 743, 764, 940 f., 982, 1193, 1199, 1202, 1204, 1209 f., 1212 f., 1215, 1280, 1304, 1372, 1494 f., 1497-1500, 1554, 1602, 1604, and 1624. This "Sidney Hillman" may or may not be the "Sidney Hillman" referred to by Richard O. Boyer as one of Anna M. Rosenberg's "best friends."

It appears from every public record that

Anna M. Rosenberg actually acquired her great influence in the political world through her close friendship with Sidney Hillman. The late Sidney Hillman had great political power. Sidney "Clear-it-with-Sidney" Hillman is credited with having been responsible for the selection of Harry S. Truman as Vice-Presidential candidate in the 1944 elections. Sidney Hillman, according to biographies on his life, was born Schmuil Gilman in Lithuania, Russia and fled to the United States after he was sought by the Russian government for violent revolutionary activities. He is said to have been a leading member of the Bund, a Russian Marxist organization which Senator Benton's Encyclopedia Britannica describes as "the spearhead of the world-revolution." It is doubtful if this is a case of "mistaken identity." Is there another Sidney Hillman?

Further quotations from the "Profile" on Anna M. Rosenberg by Richard O. Boyer are equally enlightening. A few follow;

"Hello, Mrs. Hillman . . . I'm a little worried about Sidney. How's he doing . . . Not to worry . . . Tell him everything is all right. All he'll have to do is sign it . . . On that laundry thing. We'll have it ready by Wednesday . . . G'bye, dollink."

"She was closely associated with Tammany and managed campaigns for Tammany small fry."

"I haven't cared one damn what they thought of my supporting LaGuardia . . . I play as much politics as anybody in this town."

"Her career . . . a political jobholder, and a semiofficial settler of labor disputes."

"Governor Lehman considers her a personal friend . . . appointed her last July to head an important committee which will suggest changes in the state constitution"

"God damn all politicians."

"She has an acute awareness of herself and dons special roles for special occasions as an actress puts on costumes."

"Once there was a lie-down strike in her office. For a time she cheerfully climbed over her employees' bodies, refusing to call the police because she felt that would make martyrs of the strikers. Then she had an idea. She called four city ambulances, declaring that a delegation had been stricken by collective illness in her office."

Entirely aside from all views expressed so far regarding the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense there is the question of the propriety of selecting her for the position which she is filling. Drew Pearson, Co-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal with Mrs. Rosenberg, said in his "Washington Meffygo-round" on December 18, 1950, that Mrs. Rosenberg "made \$250,000 a year as labor adviser to the Rockefellers, Macy's and other corporations."

In the hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950 Mrs. Rosenberg testified that the most recent clients of her labor-consultant organization, besides the "five Rockefeller brothers," were John (Jock) Whitney, who represents the extensive Whitney interests, Lazar Freres & Co. an important cog in the international Lehman Brothers-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. banking syndicate, Albert Lasker, a close associate of Bernard M. Baruch, R. H. Macy & Co. which is headed by the brother of the president of the American Smelting & Refining Company, William Warner & Co. which owns the Richard Hudnut business and employs Walter Winchell on the radio, Alfred Vanderbilt, Senator Benton and his Encyclopedia Britannica, Britannica Milns and Musak interests, and other employers of large numbers of workers.

Other employers of large numbers of workers may have reason to question the choice of Mrs. Rosenberg to a position where Mrs. Rosenberg will be, according to Sidney Fields in the New York Mirror on November 15, 1950, "IN CHARGE OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER, A JOB WHICH MAKES HER BOSS OF EVERY WORKING MAN AND WOMAN IN THE COUNTRY."

According to Mrs. Rosenberg's testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950, Mrs. Rosenberg still retains ownership of about 43% in the labor-relations consultant organization in which until recently she has owned 66 2/3%, and in which she has been engaged nearly all her adult life. In her position as Assistant Secretary of Defense Mrs. Rosenberg has the sole dictatorial authority over distribution of workers among factories

It will be up to Mrs. Rosenberg to decide what factories working on civilian production or on war materials shall be allocated workers. It

does not seem proper to have a person who owns 43% in a business which advises upon labor problems sit in the position where she acts upon requests for workers from her own clients and from non-clients. The pressure exerted upon Mrs. Rosenberg to accept her present position has placed her in this embarrassing situation.

During her hearing Mrs. Rosenberg was not asked by the Senate Armed Services Committee who her clients had been in earlier years. Mrs. Rosenberg would have served her best interests if she had insisted upon putting on the record the names of all her clients from the very first day she engaged in business for herself. The names of all her clients from the day she launched herself in business would have gone a long way in supporting Mrs. Rosenberg's statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee that, "at no time, not even in the times when some people were sympathetic to communism, or at least coddled it, I was at no time sympathetic and did not sign any statement. I have been fairly violent on that subject, and my violence has increased."

It is to be assumed that any candidate for that high office would voluntarily invite the most careful scrutiny of past affiliations and activities. A candidate with a clear record could hardly find anything objectionable in that. Only by such proceedings could doubts and misunderstandings be cleared up for the benefit of all parties concerned. Freedman's "disgust" with what had taken place at his hearing in Washington was sufficient to make him tear up contents of that suit-case and to flush them down the toilet upon his return home from Washington. The smear-bund publicity to the effect that Freedman "had a change of heart" is a figment of the imagination of the greatest propaganda machine in all the world. The smear-bund can move mountains with their propaganda.

Mrs. Rosenberg was called upon once before in her career to clear herself of the "mistaken identity" belief that she was the "Anna Rosenberg" who signed the John Reed Club protest. In the printed record of the hearings on November 29, 1950 before the Senate Armed Services Committee at which Mrs. Rosenberg testified she so stated herself. The following is from that record:

**MRS. ROSENBERG.** I did not know what the John Reed Clubs were, but I looked up the John Reed Clubs, and they were Communist clubs. I understand at one time, when I was up here with the Social Security Board, Congressman Engel of Michigan asked me if I knew that I had been cited by the Dies Committee to belong to some Communist club. I said I had never known, and I would appreciate if they would immediately show me the record. They showed me the record then, and it was these clubs. The person who was cited was an Anna Rosenberg, not Anna M. Rosenberg, and the Dies committee report said that anyone who belongs to these clubs must be a writer. It was another Anna Rosenberg.

The Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX of the Un-American Activities Committee Report, on Page 2151, lists the various John Reed Clubs which indicate the nature and extent of this extensive communist apparatus;

John Reed Club .....	297, 408, 569,
580 f., 731, 916, 939, 967, 972, 975,	
1309 ff., 1535, 1542, 1634, 1663.	
John Reed School .....	581 f.
John Reed Club Theatre Group ..	1542
John Reed Dramatic Group .....	1538
John Reed Memorial Meeting ....	1194 f.
John Reed Writers School .....	1390

A secret foreign influence is being exerted over the press and radio in the United States today. It is aiding and abetting the enemies of the nation. It has also infiltrated into the government. These enemies of the United States are the international Marxists (communists). The international Marxists (communists) are dedicating their lives and their resources to bring about the surrender of the United States to the Soviet Union. They appear to be on the way to success.

Counterfeit Americans and other agents of the Soviet Union in the United States feel very secure after what has occurred in the Anna M. Rosenberg affair. They have witnessed loyal patriots mercilessly smeared in the press and over the radio only because they had the courage to call the attention of their government in a most proper manner to certain facts and clues with a possible bearing upon the security of the nation. To have done less would have been treason.

After what has happened to these loyal patriots it requires a great deal of optimism to expect any sane American to volunteer to come to the aid of his country in the same way they

did. Supreme success in silencing loyal patriots is a great victory for the Soviet Union in their undeclared war against the United States.

The American people have been miserably mislead on the question of "anti-Semitism." The Marxists (communists) who allegedly profess Judaism as their religious belief have no legitimate right to identify themselves before the world as "Jews." They form only a fraction of the Judaic population of the world. It is as fraudulent as though Mussolini and the Italian Fascists identified themselves before the world as "Catholics" because they allegedly professed Catholicism as their religious belief. Likewise it would be just as fraudulent if Hitler and the Nazis had identified themselves before the world as "Protestants" because they allegedly professed Protestantism as their religious belief. This question is fully explained in the COMMON SENSE issue No. 125 which will be sent free of charge to anyone upon request for a copy. Religious belief should not be confused with racial or national origin. The myth of the "Jewish race" has been exploded. Every American should inform himself correctly on that question and the "anti-Semitism" issue will dissolve and disappear into the thin air forever.

The records of Anna M. Rosenberg's background vary considerably. It all depends where you make your search. In some instances the facts stated are very conflicting. In the printed record of the hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950 before which Mrs. Rosenberg testified, the following appears in the record;

**THE CHAIRMAN.** Have you resided in America ever since you came here with your mother sometime ago?

**MRS. ROSENBERG.** I have, with the exceptions of three times when I went to Europe; once on a commission for President Roosevelt, twice during the war; once for President Roosevelt, and once for President Truman, and for one month in France, 3 weeks in France; in England during May of last year.

**MR. CHAIRMAN.** Then you have been here all the time, except when you left on official trips in connection with your duties with the Government?

**MRS. ROSENBERG.** That is right.

**MR. CHAIRMAN.** Where were you educated?

**MRS. ROSENBERG.** In New York City.

The New York Times gives a slightly different version of this history. The illustrious S. J. Woolf interviewed Mrs. Rosenberg when she was sketched by him for an article which appeared in the New York Times Magazine Section. In the Sunday New York Times of March 31, 1935, in Section VII, on page 18, S. J. Woolf quotes Mrs. Rosenberg as having stated, "After the war I returned (to Europe) and continued my studies there for a short time. Then I came back here and looked for a job." At the time of the appointment when Mrs. Rosenberg was named Acting State Director of the National Emergency Council of the NRA (Blue Eagle) to succeed Nathan Strauss Jr. on September 15, 1935, The New York Times stated, "Mrs. Rosenberg . . . is a graduate of Wadleigh High School in this city. She finished her education in Europe. There she learned to speak several languages fluently." The answer to this confusion is, "You pays your money and you takes your pick."

In view of the recommendations of Mrs. Rosenberg in 1944 regarding the "reindoctrination camps" for GI's returning from World War II to private life, it would seem no more than reasonable that the veterans' groups should have had an opportunity to appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee to state the attitude of 10,000,000 veterans regarding the appointment of Mrs. Rosenberg to the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. The three large veterans organizations, The Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion and The AMVETS did not attend the hearings at which the Senate Armed Services Committee unanimously approved Mrs. Rosenberg for that position. They did not even know the hearings were to be held on that day. That is a detail which the veterans organizations would like to have some one explain away if they are able to do so.

Freedman was requested by members of Congress to appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Freedman willingly assented. Freedman requested that a subpoena be issued asking for his appearance. Appearing before a Congressional committee under subpoena gives the witness immunity against libel suits. Appearing without a subpoena exposes a witness to libel suits by parties about whom he testifies. Many members of Congress asked that Freed-

man be called to testify under subpoena. Freedman requested a subpoena for over two days but could not get one although he was informed there was one on its way to him. After Freedman insisted and persisted, and after several members of Congress demanded that Freedman be given a subpoena he finally received one. Evidently someone either did not wish Freedman to testify or they wished him to expose himself to libel suits. It would seem that way.

The smear-bund has given great publicity in the press and over all the radio networks to the effect that Freedman "had offered to clear the name of Anna M. Rosenberg." Freedman has made no such offer. Freedman thinks that the people who say such flattering things about Anna M. Rosenberg in print should dig into their fat bank-rolls and put up the money to "clear the name of Anna M. Rosenberg."

Senator Lehman, Senator Ives, Governor Dewey, General Eisenhower and countless others have figuratively smothered Anna M. Rosenberg with praise. Do these men expect Freedman to go out and dig up the "other" Anna Rosenberg at his own personal expense? If they refuse to do so we believe Freedman is the kind of man who will gladly foot the bill to find the "other" Anna Rosenberg in order to see fair play done. But why don't these "big shots" get busy and locate the "other" Anna Rosenberg? That should not be impossible. If she looks like Anna M. Rosenberg it will explain DeSola's identification of a woman he has not seen for almost twenty years. That is a job for the FBI!

Freedman is reported to have "retracted" charges against Anna M. Rosenberg. It is not true. Freedman is reported to have had a "change of heart." It is not true. Freedman is reported to have sent a telegram to the Senate Armed Services Committee stating that he "was disgusted with the attack upon Mrs. Rosenberg." It is not true. Freedman is reported to have offered "to clear the name of Mrs. Rosenberg." It is not true. Freedman is reported to have offered a reward of \$10,000 to "vindicate" Mrs. Rosenberg. It is not true. Freedman is referred to as a "self-styled excommunicated Jew." It is not true. Freedman is described as having spent more than \$100,000 "for the Arab cause" in Palestine. It is not true. Freedman is referred to as a "violent anti-Semite." It is not true. Freedman is called a "disgrace to his race." It is not true. What is the truth? What are the facts?

For his patriotic interest in this matter Freedman has been called "violent anti-Semite" in the press from coast to coast and over the radio networks. He has also been referred to as a "self-styled excommunicated Jew," a "disgrace to his race" and an assortment of other similar smear terms. Freedman invites any investigation to support or disprove those scurilous statements. At the same time a great cry has gone up throughout the land concerning an alleged friendship between Freedman and Congressman John Rankin and Gerald L. K. Smith. Freedman is held up to disgrace by the smear-bund because he is reported to be the friend of these two "anti-Semites." Freedman has come to this conclusion. If Congressman John Rankin and Gerald L. K. Smith are no more "anti-Semites" than Freedman is an "anti-Semite" then Congressman John Rankin and Gerald L. K. Smith are two of the best friends in this country of Judaic genuine Americans. Is it possible that the word "anti-Semite" has been given a meaning to make it a deadly weapon for the smear-bund to destroy those who dare to expose their principals? That is worth looking into!

DeSola told Freedman at their first meeting he would make the sacrifice again because of the national crisis but that he knew what was going to happen to him for coming forward and talking about Anna M. Rosenberg. DeSola told Freedman that he had been through the wringer once before when he first left the Communist Party and supplied valuable information to the FBI and the Un-American Activities Committee. DeSola anticipated exactly what the smear-bund did to him. And DeSola did not exaggerate one single word. Poor fellow!

DeSola has sent several communications to the Senate Armed Services Committee offering to take the lie-detector test if Anna M. Rosenberg would take it. DeSola states that if Alger Hiss had agreed to take the lie-detector test when Whitaker Chambers offered to take it much effort and expense could have been spared the government and the taxpayers. DeSola still asks to have both himself and Anna M. Rosenberg given the lie-detector test. Will she agree to it?

It is vital to the survival of the nation that the American public learn the true inside story about the hearings on the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense and about the smear campaign in the press and over the radio networks concerning facts and persons involved in this seeming scandal.